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The Ohio Mystery.

We are asked to believe that Ohio Republicans have been transformed from brave and self-respecting men into crawling, invertebrate, abject cravens. "A newspaper correspondent of Ohio birth and of twenty years experience in the politics of that State" is thus quoted in the Washington Herald of April 15:

"One word," said Mr. GESSNER at the Shore ham, 'describes the Republican situation in Ohio, and that is the word "cowed." The admirers of the Senator, those who at heart believe in him and love to follow him and who wish to see him retain uls old time prestige in State and nation, are afraid to speak out. There seemed to be a lack of enthustaam among his former adherents. This was something that at first seemed difficult to analyze, but it soon became apparent that the Roosevelt-Taft managers are wielding the hig stick, threaten ing political extermination as the fate of those who do not bow down to the Administration.

"For once in Ohio politics brave men are afraid speak their honest sentiments. It was reported Canton that Secret Service men, in the pay of the Government and the Taft machine, were keeping a close watch on FORAKER, taking the names of men who called upon him and reporting every word he spoke in public or private.

'At Canton the word was passed among the l'aft people to keep away from the Foraker speaking so that it might be called a frost.'

This is a very grave accusation indeed. It amounts in fact to saying that because few hundreds of country editors and assorted politicians are holding Federal office in Ohio the 450,000 or 500,000 Republican voters of that State have relinquished their claims to free thought, untrammelled action, even simple decency and manhood. It is a great pity the fountain of this amazing information did not gush a little longer and a little more explicitly. We are not wholly prepared for the proposition that the Hon. WILL-IAM HOWARD TAFT enjoys no respect and confidence among his fellow citizens in Ohio save at the order or by the permission of President ROOSEVELT; neither does it strike us as at all credible that the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER'S leadership is so poor a thing that a frown from the White House can dissolve it in thin air. Perhaps we should concentrate our astonishment on the very thinly veiled and perfectly distinct intimation that the President of the United States is conducting a factional contest in Ohio. has dulled the once keen edge of our capacity for sensation.

to be the helpless victim of all this melancholy and distressful gossip. He is not now in Washington. For some time past he has been away on an errand of duty, visiting Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico and other objects of our national responsibility and solicitude. Whatever bitterness and turmoil may rage in Ohio, at least he cannot be arraigned as its inspiration. If indeed there be a "Taft machine" and a "Foraker machine" and if the collision of these two shall have begotten acrimony and discontent, surely he has had no part in contriving the deplorable situation. Such mischief as may have been fermented is obviously not attributable to him. Nor can it be said truly of Mr. FORARES that he has plunged his party and his State into a perilous predicament. He is the senior Senator, the acknowledged head of the Republican organization of Ohio; and any aspirations he may see fit to prosecute are well within the circumference of his legitimate activity. He has been a gellant soldier, a potent and useful citizen. Ohio has heaped honors and promotion on him, and if in any instance he has betrayed the trust there is no authentic record to that effect. He has much right to submit his ambitions to the electorate as Mr. TAFT has. No more, no less. But why, in doing this, he should provoke the President to a passionate and tyrannical hostility and to acts of notable coercion and mysterious menace is something far outside of our philosophy. We do not undertake to explain it, for the very simple reason that any rational explanation would seem irreverent.

Perhaps the best way to dispose of the riddle is to dismiss it to the limbo of the fantastic and the impossible.

In Two Counties.

That the police of Brooklyn should have found relatively fewer Italians carrying concealed weapons than were caught in Manhattan and The Bronx is not at all singular. The explanation may be found in the records of the courts of Kings county and of New York county. Here the Judges have been lenient, imposing small fines and short jail sentences on violators of the dangerous weapon ordinance. In Kings county the Judges have made the punishments more severe, with the result that the arrest and prosecution of an offender

have meant something. The deterrent effect of uniformly adequate punishments is shown in the results of the recent police raids.

In New York county the courts have recently reached a degree of severity in which the Judges are willing to impose a sentence of three months imprison ment on persons found carrying pistols or dangerous knives. Until within a short time the punishments usually inflicted have been fines or incarceration for a short period. The result of this has been to encourage the opinion among those who wish to bear concealed arms that the ordinance prohibiting it may be violated practically with impu-

The ordinance allows the court to order a person convicted of violating its provisions to pay a fine of \$500 and be locked up for a year. The extreme penalty is not too much. If the courts should inflict the highest fine and the longest imprisonment allowable on all pistol and knife carrying rufflans the practice would soon decline, and within a short time only habitual criminals would violate the law. Perhaps the example of Brooklyn and the tragedy of Sunday afternoon may move the New York county Judges to the consideration of such a policy.

The Complete Evacuation of Manchuria.

According to a telegram from Pekin the last detachment of Japanese troops was withdrawn from Manchuria on April 8. As the last Russian soldiers belonging to the regular army were withdrawn on March 21 it follows that the Treaty of Portsmouth, which provided for the evacuation of Manchuria by the late belligerents within eighteen months. to the surprise of many sceptical onlookers has been faithfully carried out. It is true that by the treaty Russia is permitted to retain a certain number of railway guards—the present number is about 8,000-for the protection of the lines traversing the northern part of Manchuria, a similar privilege being conceded to Japan within the territory previously occupied by her army. Outside of the railways, however, the maintenance of peace and order will henceforth be left to Chinese soldiers, and it is expected that a portion of the disciplined force organized in the province of Chi-li will be used for the purpose. The open door in Manchuria is therefore an accomplished fact, though it remains to be seen whether some discrimination will not be practised as regards railway rates in favor of merchants belonging to the two countries by which the northern and southern sections of the principal railroad are respectively controlled.

Is there reason to believe that the rule of China, thus restored in the three provinces of Manchuria, will be permanent? We may probably take for granted that the provisions of the Treaty of Portsmouth will be observed during the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, concluded on August 12, 1905. It becomes of interest, therefore, to note that article of the treaty by which its term is defined. The eighth article provides that the agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the date of signature, but this stipulation is qualified by the addendum that in case neither of the contracting parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating the agreement Familiarity with such rumors, however, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced it. Moreover, if Meanwhile Secretary TAFT would seem when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall continue until peace is concluded.

So long as this agreement holds would be an act of folly for Russia to attack Japan, strengthened as the latter country would be by the British navy and the British treasury. Nor is any aggressive movement in Manchuria likely to be made by Japan during the period named, for some years will be needed for the firm establishment of Japanese control in Corea and Liaotung, for the development of the resources of those peninsulas and for the construction of railways in the southern part of Manchuria, which is looked upon as falling within Japan's sphere of influence. Simultaneously the Mikado's army and navy are to receive signal augmentations, the aim of which is to make Japan ultimately irresistible on the Asiatic mainland and the preponderant sea power in the Pacific. The immense preparations to that end now under way would not be requisite unless the Treaty of Portsmouth were looked upon in Tokio as assuring not a lasting peace but only a brief truce.

That is the view taken of the treaty by those foreign observers who were most thoroughly conversant with the situation in Manchuria in August, 1905, and who insist that Japan's failure to exact a pecuniary indemnity was due to the knowledge of her Elder Statesmen that her resources in men and money were for the moment nearly exhausted, whereas Russia in the interval following the battle of Mukden had succeeded in placing in Manchuria a force equal to her opponent's. The fact, too, that outside of the leased Liaotung peninsula Japan succeeded in gaining at Portsmouth not a square inch of Russian territory except the southern half of Sakhalin, to which the Mikado had previously possessed a valid claim, proves that the St. Petersburg Government has no intention of renouncing definitely its former policy of expansion in Eastern Asia. It may be recalled that the Treaty of Portsmouth binds the parties not to construct fortifications on Sakhalin or the adjacent islands and not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary. The last stipulation shows that Russia has not abandoned her purpose of making

mercial port. In all likelihood, therefore, we should regard the present state of things in Manchuria as transitional, the length of the period of transition being determina-

of Vladivostok a great naval and com-

anese alliance or by Japan's arrival at the conviction that she is able, single handed, to resume a career of conquest on the Asiatic continent.

Douglas and Whitney.

The resuscitation of the Democratic party in Massachusetts seems to be the chief business in life of Mr. HENRY M. WHITNEY, who recently drew from Mr. BRYAN a soothing letter upon Government ownership of the railroads. Ultimate but painless was the treatment promised by Mr. BRYAN, who was glad to reassure the captains of industry in the Democratic party. Having established friendly relations with the candidate. Mr. WHITNEY now intimates that he is willing to take the second place on the State ticket if it is agreeable to the party and to ex-Governor WILLIAM L. Douglas, who is suspected of coveting the first place.

It will be an off year in Massachusetts the Republican delegation in Congress has signally failed to flush the standpatters, and Douglas and WHITNEY would run on a tariff revision platform. Again would Mr. WHITNEY be pitted against Lieutenant-Governor DRAPER, for the entrance of ex-Governor Douglas into the field would compel the renomination of Governor Guild as a tariff reformer, and Mr. DRAPER could not be dropped without damage to the prestige of the party. Interest in the campaign would revolve round the irrepressible personal conflict between Mr. WHITNBY and Mr. DRAPER. Their itemized campaign accounts would be studied with pained solicitude by the Massachusetts election reformers. But the Democrate in Massachusetts, who knew only lean years before Mr. DougLas and Mr. WHIT-NEY began to show a lively concern for free raw materials, would not be shocked by the revelation. In fact, the prospect of having two capitalists at the head of the State ticket is so alluring to the organization that if Mr. Douglas can be induced to admit a receptive attitude toward the nomination for Governor it may be assumed that the ticket will be DOUGLAS and WHITNEY, in suite of the fact that there has long been a coolness between the shoemaker of Brockton and the railway magnate of Boston.

It is whispered that if Mr. DOUGLAS could be elected Governor of Massachusetts this year he would not be averse to taking second place on the national ticket in 1908. It is understood that he would even be reconciled to sharing the fortunes of Mr. BRYAN. That gentleman, indeed, may be a party to the arrangement which Mr. WHITNEY is so gently manipulating. In the rapprochement between them there is something more than a common interest in the railroad situation. Both are practical men. and Mr. BRYAN was a recent visitor to Boston on political business. A Democratic victory in Massachusetts on the eve of a Presidential election would put the party on its feet with battle in its eye. Mr. BRYAN would of course like to be associated with so sensational a triumph. A united party behind Doug-LAS and WHITNEY, with their bank accounts to draw on for campaign "expenses," would have more than a fighting chance in Massachusetts next fall issue of tariff revision. Developments in the neighborhood of Boston and Brock-

ton will be worth watching during the summer. George Harvey, the Conspirator.

It is to the everlasting credit and glory of our esteemed contemporary the Times that by diligent investigation at Washington it should have uncovered the miserable truth about Colonel George HARVEY. In a vague sort of way it appears that the White House itself is the source of the Times's information; a circumstance which certainly does not diminish the interest of the facts now

revealed. The substance of the disclosure-if we nay be permitted to boil down news matter so sensational-is that Colonel GEORGE HARVEY is not merely the gallant soldier, the patriotic philosopher, the accomplished Epicurean, the benevolent journalist, the amiable butterfly of fashion that he has seemed to the superficial observer to be. LOEB or somebody else has now unmasked him as one of the most deeply and darkly implicated initiates of the Rich Men's or Five Million Dollar Conspiracy; and, furthermore, he is shown to have joined the gang of plutocratic villains not by reason of honest if mistaken and deplorable, conviction, but from one of the most paltry of motives, resentment of a social slight We quote from the Times:

" It was recalled to-day that during the peace negotiations at Portsmouth in the fall of 1905, Col onel HARVEY issued invitations to M. WITTE and some other members of the Russian delegation for a dinner. M. Witte did not accept this invitation as the story of to-day goes, and the reason intimated was that on making investigations as to who Colonel HARVEY was he found out that his wouldbe host was in fact 'the representative and mouth piece ' of J. PIRRPONT MORGAN. From what was said the inference was drawn that it was through officials of this Government that M. WITTE derived the information on which he declined the honor of dining with Colonel HARVEY. At any rate, ever since that invitation was refused, Colonel HARVEY has held the Administration, and particularly Mr. ROOSEVELT, responsible for his discomfiture, and has acted accordingly."

That, and not any genuine solicitude for the preservation of the institutions which the fathers and founders bequeathed to us, is "the real reason for the bitter shafts which Colonel HARVEY has been launching at the President lately."

Bad enough, but the files of the New York newspapers enable us to supplement the Times's narrative with even more damning facts.

The dinner having been ordered and perhaps paid for in advance, and Mr. J. PIRRPONT MORGAN having signified his intention to be present to meet M. WITTE, and M. WITTE having declined. at the ungenerous instigation of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration, the honor of dining with Colonel HARVEY, how was that representative and mouthpiece of plutocracy to cover his discomfiture? What did Colonel HARVEY do? He did what any thoroughly bold and bad son of intrigue would do under the circumble by the duration of the Anglo-Jap- stances. He hired somebody to imperNearly 150 pictures "collected" by Edward

sonate WITTE, and impudently placed the fraudulent Russian statesman at the banquet table between himself and Mr. J. P. MORGAN. He checkmated the Administration's contemptible alcofness by dressing up another dummy guest to resemble the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, and produced him before the assembled guests and seated him next to himself at the table. To omit no detail of deception, he likewise intro-

duced a simulated Baron Rosen. Will it be believed, on the testimony of the New York newspapers of September 7, 1905, that Colonel GEORGE HARVEY had the assurance at that wickedly conceived dinner not only to cause the fictitious Mr. Roor to get up and make a speech indicative of the Administration's hearty participation in the spirit of the occasion, but also so to pull the wires behind the puppet WITTH as to make the fabricated guest of honor seem to offer in pretty good French a toast to "the illustrious President Theodore Roosevell'?

As the promoter of the Peace Congress n this city Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE take the centre of the stage and his spear knows oo brother, but when he insinuated that it did not become President ROOSEVELT to say in his letter to the Congress that if peace and righteousness are at odds "it s righteousness whose cause we must espouse." Mr. CARNEGIE forgot, someody should remind him, the obligation of the Hague Court to the President. We quote from a speech of Baron D'ESTOUR-NELLES DE CONSTANT in the French Senate last year upon the Venezuelan arbitration "On the initiative of President ROOSEVELT, the Sague Court, boycotted by Europe, was set on its

est and saved." It is true that Mr. HERBERT W. BOWEN American Minister to Venezuela in the winter of 1902-03, has declared in an article entitled "Venezuela and The Hague" that Venezuela, alone and unaided, against all opposition," succeeded in having the question of preferential treatment of her creditors carried to The Hague, and that there fore the credit for setting the Hague Tri bunal on its feet so that it was saved "must

be given to Venezuela." Posterity, nevertheless, will award the palm to President ROOSEVELT, just as it will insist that Mr. ROOSEVELT "alone and unaided" ended the Russo-Japanese war. in spite of the declaration of Professor RICKARD at the Peace Congress that not until President ROOSEVELT called upor WILLIAM II. for help and the Emperor used his good offices at St. Petersburg did an agreement at Portsmouth become possible.

WELCOME TO AMERICA. Impressive Ceremony for Arriving immigrants at the Battery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: o'clock Friday afternoon several hundred Italian immigrants, laughing and happy on arrival in the and of manhood, as they believed came through the gate of the boat landing at the Barge Office. Each man held a colored ticket were directed to cabs and wagons and to the Possibly fifty mistook the language of signs and hurried into Battery Park. A stalwart pliceman saw the misdirection and, club in hand vertook them.

This fellow, of 200 pounds, a broque and red ead, let all these supplement the club that struck the innocent and defenceless newcomers right and Twenty feet away, runners, apparently fists on the creatures, already bewildered with the shouting and strange surroundings. All the while a pack of hoodlums cheered the Cossack attack on the "dagoes." The policeman was sack attack on the "dagoes." in fine form; he routed and scouted a score of the

enemy. He was the boss.
At the moment of the immigrants' retreat the seemingly awaiting policeman ran noiselessly. He did himself proud when, taking the unshapecting boy unawares, he brought down the shillelah on the victim's back, while with the left hand he struck the boy on th read and knocked off his hat. The could not restrain their delight at the boy's pair and discomfiture. The hero policeman for the d time held his head high and broadly grinne to the renewed applause. He removed his cap and fanned himself. As he had cleared the street of to the Barge Office, no doubt to let the captain know that he needed rest until the next ship

The Spring Stars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the glo rious galaxy of winter descends into the west a The greatest, grandest sun of the advancing spring Arcturus, easily found by following the This glowing sun is in of the Dipper's "handle." the constellation Bootes, and forms one of th corners of a great sky triangle, with white Spio in Virgo below forming the second corner, and ittering Regulus in Leo, to the west, concluding

Southwest of Regulus the observer will see star prominent because of its isolation. This is Alphard in the Hydra, and following the trail of Mydra (the anake) he will locate, near Spica, tw Spica is called Corvus (the crow); the other is named

Eastward of Arcturus is seen Corona (the North ern Crown), with its brightest star Alpheoca at the ttom. Below Corona winds the trailing Serpen Hercules-dim to the unaided eyesight-glimmers northeast of Corona, and still further northeast scintillates Vega in Lyra, and close by lurk the riangular "jaws" of Draco, whose meandering drawn between the Dipper's pointers and Polaris,

Although the spring time constellations and their stars are more scattered and not nearly as brilliant those belonging to winter, yet the "sickle" of pens and the diamond set Northern Crown present ique and interesting studies.

A Word for the Musk Oxen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If it is abso utely necessary to Commander Peary's per mind that somebody should spend another \$200, 000 on another futile dash for a useless pole, is there no way by which he can be furnished with suffic e potect game in our own country here they have a much more even chance of life than these denizens of the Arctic lands, and I lost all interes in further explorations there when I read Peary's infeeling story of the slaughter by the hundred of these most interesting animals, even though the

In the name of humanity, let us not have such a MILLBROOK, N. Y., April 15.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

West we have them.

his own defender

carry Secretary Taft there,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Unless a man s prepared to submit to the new Italian tyranny hat prevails in public places, trolleys, hoats, or accept death at their hands, I don't see what he is going to do. Either lie down and let them de Where are the Americans in this Best? In the

The only Americans I see here, the best Amer leans, are sons of Germans or sons of Iriah. They ion't use the pistol or stiletto, hence their hare fists The remedy is this: Let every one carry a gun and use it when necessary and put these assassins out of business. It looks to have come in New York,

as in every other place, that after all a man n

Peace Hath Her Victories. Andrew Carnegle to the Peace Congress I have had many German partners, many o

shom are militonaires now. An Overworked Bird First Stork-Ohio is the mother of Presiden SOME PICTURE SALES.

Brandus are being sold this week at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, corner of Fortyfifth street. James P. Silo is the auctioneer The collection differs from the Fischof: it is stronger in the French school, whereas the Fischof was weak in that department and strong in the early English masters One gallery at least of Silo's makes an impressive showing. There are no startling masterpieces, yet an array of excellent examples, and few in a state of poor preservation. There is a charming Dupré, as silvery as a Ruysdael, intimate, poetic There is a sky, a pool, some cattle. Better specimens we have seen; we merely note that this is a pleasing Dupré. The Fritz Thaulow-and Apollo knows we are aweary of this eternal Norwegian, as monotonou as the tinkling, pretty music of Grieg-is as strong, as fresh a Thaulow as New York has gazed upon this season. Winter sunshine, cold and tingling, is the rare note in this canvas. The values are not so carelessly rendered as the later Thaulow-who toward the last must have touched up multitude of studies for his market. The Henner near by is conventional Henner; thick, creamy paint-an impossible young woman; yet she will find eager purchasers she is so unreal. The Eternal Illusion-as they say at pessimistic table d'hôtes. All eyes will be attracted by the Alma Tadema. Bacchanalia executed in his best style It is a miracle of arrested motion. No photographic camera could have seized and frozen the gesture of that principal personage in the foreground. The picture seems at a short distance like a frieze. Yet who dares cavil despite its immobility question its cleverness, its massing of detail upon detail, its modulation of whites into yellow, its general brilliancy and its absolute artificiality? Surely a painting for a Pittsburg millionaire. It fairly glistens with suggestions of wealth. "My Tadema

step aside!" Can't you see the group? Diaz is represented by five examples, two of which are strong; and of these two we prefer "The Wood Gatherer" to the more striking "Pack of Hounds." There is more woodland poetry in the isolated figure gathering fuel in an enclosed space, the sky fairly dripping light upon the scene. The larger picture is exciting; but a hunt, even by Diaz, cannot escape the penalty of its subject. The trees are, after all, the thing; and they are here aplenty. "The Fortune Teller" by the same painter is not so attractive. A girl in white and blue is having her fortune told by the conventional gypsy in red. The Ziem is good Ziem. Some dote on Ziem. A Sir Peter Lely, a portrait of the Countess of Kildare, is notable for its deftly painted drapery. Whether it comes from the land o' Lely is dangerous to wager upon. There is also a Gainsborough, a portrait. Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Lady Lyndhurst" reveals some brilliant painting of black velvet, with a fur edged, scarlet lined cloak as a contrast. The lady is handsome. Her curls are jet black and becoming. She is seen three-quarters face. The picture is from the Holland Galleries, London, A.J. B. Corot, a rainstorm, is of interest, as it shows us the great Frenchman

gentlemen! Parker, pull the curtain and

It is an early picture. The clou of the collection is Carle Van Loc's portrait of Mme. de Pompadour as Sultana, her mean eyes, sensual mouth and ounning expression being shadowed forth by the artist, while no doubt every one admired his skill in dissimulation. This picture is accompanied by many witnesses as to its authenticity. We have certainly seen it at Keppel's engraved by Beauvarlet. The skill of the artist is chiefly shown in his highly decorative treatment of the draperies and other accessories. The general effect

is of elegance, chic and graceful perversity.

The Torrés, four in number, are speci-

not yet free from the bondage of Claude.

mens of how the Julien academy can deflect a talent into the ways of commercial painting. Anything more artificial in color and treatment by a young man of talentne is a Spaniard-we have seldom seen If he lived in New York he would exhibit at the Academy. A Jacquet is fair. Jean Grimoux is represented by a portrait of Mlle. Deshoulières. It is a canvas of delicate charm. The lady is pretty and coquettish. The Humphry Ward collection furnished this example. There is a quaint Canaletto. Pierre Mignard? Hyacinthe Rigaud (help! help!). Two Largil lières catch the eye, particularly the Mme Lambert de Thorigny. We admired the Jan Van Ravensteyn. The Schreyer is commonplace, sentimental, therefore will ell. A pleasing Jacque. Sir Godfrey Kneller? The Daubigny (No. 108) is small but fine in tone. A little raw is the color scheme of the Rousseau; yet it is undenia bly pretty; probably a study. The Pourbus is overvarnished. As for the three Gaston Latouches, we regret to say, notwithstanding Carnegie prize medals, that he is a ediocrity, withal a brilliant one. His Bruges canal is without individuality, his fountain is Monticelli cheapened to meet popular approval, and his interior with its two seated figures of a bored bride and bridegroom is just what Renoir would not have painted. Renoir excels in the depiction of an open window, with curtain wayed by the breeze, the light entering and slowly suffusing everything with magical quality. But Latouche, like Gervex, is one of those artists who wish to skim the cream off impressionism, yet paint sufficiently academic to please every one. Doubtless he pleases the public hardly the "modern" men, for he is a compromiser. Look at that coarsely handle fountain of his-it figured in the Fischot sale! It's neither good Monticelli nor good Latouche. There is a Luini, a "Virgin and Child," which, if a copy, is interesting. The Edes are out in number. The Marquise de Montespan is in faded gold tones. It is called a Mignard. There is a Monticelli, a garden party. It is not characteristic. J. B. Guerin's portrait of a young girl with its simple straw hat, pink ribbon and brown dress is not to be overlooked. Eugène Isabey is to be seen, a solid example. The Delpys are good. The Cazin -fair. The English Claude, Richard Wilson, is here. Also two Bouguereaus! The Jongkind is not very striking. Roybet-ah dear old Roybet. Here you are again, my gallant! This time you are essaying to play the 'cello, which you clumsily hold between your fancifully attired legs (wooden). You-or is it your brother?-have been in nearly every Fifth avenue dealer's window during the season. Seriously, Roybet must be a very rich man, he paints so badly; or he must be a very poor man he always employs the same model. And in addition to the pictures we have cited there is the usual amount of rubbish that ekes out a dealer's sale. Such things must be, for they always have been. If you wish to see the antipodes of the Brandus collection go to the American

Art Galleries in Madison Square South and admire the critical taste of Mrs. Anna N. Kendall. This lady hails from Lamoille. Illinois. But for all we know she may have lived in the heart of The Hague, near the wonderful Mesday house. Her gathering of modern Dutch masters is easily the most representative we have ever had on view this past winter. She has picked and shosen. She has the "tact of omiss

(as Walter Pater said, and after him Oscar -without quotations.) There are only twenty-nine in the catalogue, and twenty eight of them are Dutch; the one strange is a capital Thaulow, with a vision of fair, old Versna. You regret the necessity-not a financial one, however-that will dissipate to the four corners of heaven such a happy, artistic aggregation. You feel that have been "lived with"-as the saying goes. The two Maris brothers, Willem and Jacob—the latter sometimes called James the Bosbooms, De Haag, Mauve, Israels Théophile de Bock-whose name sounds so provocative in the springtime-and enbruch have been seldom so exquisitely selected. The de Books especially are mellow; the Israels, vaporous; and there

is a Willem Maris, "Ducks and Ducklings,

which is a dream of misty green tones

De Book's "Approaching Storm" is beau-In the upper galleries there is a remarkably fine collection of Japanese ivory carvings, made by the late Joseph B. Stearns, and ivory carvings and Chinese porcelains collected by the late Henry T. Cox; also a rare gathering of Japanese color prints belonging to Hamilton E. Field, and Theodore Offerman's collection of etchings by Whistler, Seymour, Haden, together with mezzotints and line engravings. The ivories are to be sold Friday evening and Saturday afternoon; the color prints and etchings, Monday and Tuesday evenings respectively of next week; Mrs. Kendall's modern Dutchmen, Friday evening at the American Art Galleries

The Friends of Peace

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Abhor ring war as the direful ill of nations, even when incurred in defence of national life or liberty or honor. I cannot submit in silence to your statement of this morning that

The fact remains, however, that the true test of the potency and practical worth of a peace congress would be found in the exact amount of attention and interest its proceedings would command to morrow in this community if the news came to fired on the United States flag somewhere in a dis tant corner of the globe

In my understanding, the true test of the "potency and practical worth" of the movement for peace here and everywhere, through the peace congress or otherwise, will develop not in intercepting national resentments of national affronts, but in substituting for the passionate disposition to give affront the reasonable disposition to arbitrate. As a nductor of the flery discharge of the exploding thunder cloud, the lightning rod may be of doubtful value; but prior to an eruptive condition it may afford an easy path to the gentle readjustment of the electrical zones

The advocates of the peace movement seek to have nations leave off contention before it is meddled with rather than after an angry outburst. Unquestionably this end is afar and its attainment painfully slow; but so was the process which resulted in displacing the wager of battle in private affairs. But considering the transcendent importance of the end and the possibility of its attainment I feel that the movement is entitled to the support, and does not deserve the cavil, of the organs of enlightened public opinion. In eatest of causes will not THE SUN give its powerful help?

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON. NEW YORK, April 16.

Japan's Foreign Trade in 1906 Japan's foreign trade in 1906 was: Exported. Imported. 208,562,900 Total. The principal supplying and buying countries Sold to m Jana United States 27,722,100 59,886,000 Great Britain. 51,068,300 81,453,300 5,194,100 Germany 21,069,200 4.089.900 2,509,600 3,346,200 Corea .. 13,253,000 Hongkong. 346,300 776,300 Sales and purchases combined, th Japan's foreign trade of those countries is, says

Daily Consular and Trade Reports United States.... Great Britain..... 61,806,200 British India..... Germany..... 25,142,500 France..... 15,599,200 Hongkong.

What Has Become of General Ruiz Sandoval? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The last shot of the unfortunate war in Central America has been fired and the name of General Francisco Ruiz San doval, who according to the early press reports was fighting on the side of Honduras, the side, of course, is not mentioned in any of the late ecounts. What became of that restless leader? Did he share the brunt of the bloody battles fought engagements, or did he float triumphantly on the crest of the victorious wave? iring amigo would like to

know what merciful Fate has awarded that war scarred Garibaldi of America! YORK, April 16.

To the Editon of The SUN-Sir: In the inter eating note on the distinction between hominy and samp in THE SUN of March 31 you make no mention of lye hominy, the kind to which the term hominy is restricted in Mississippi. This is made by soaking the whole kernels of malze in dilute lye made by leaching wood ashes and then washing to remove the hulls and lye. Surely some of the distorians versed in Americana can give us mo ight on this subject. CARWRIL A. MATO

The Beggar's Plight Carnegie-gives diplodocuses away.-THE SUN.

I met a multimilita As on his way he sped. And in an access of despai "I have no bread just now in store, He quickly answered me here"-and then he handed o'er

NEW YORK, April 16.

A university. It was a very lovely alms. And gave me quite a thrill But when it comes to hunger's quaims
It hardly filled the bill.

I wandered on another block And met another wight Who owns, they say, enough of stock To hide the moon from sight. "O give me meat and drink " 'I'm not a hotel," he replied. But here's a nice fresh lake. It was a very pleasant pool. The water fine and clear

But I am just the sort of foo

Who'd have more use to

The night came on. I wandered ye My hunger unappe My stomach was prepared to be My weasand had been wheezed told my tale of misery To one who can the keys Of Midas' chest—he handed me

Two diplodocuses.
A diplodocus is a bird Some people think a treas. But I have all my life preferred A simpler kind of meat.

And hence it is I advertis My university; The little lake I highly prize nty as can be! Head, vertebre and tall. Ribs, shins and funny bones and feet-They're all of them for sale The price and terms are C. O. D. I'll gladly give the bu box of solid lunch.

WILBERFORCE JEWKINS.

GOODWIN SANDS.

An Iconoclastic Hand Lays Low the Quaint Fiction of Tenterden Steeple

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The pe sistence of fiction respecting the causes of natural events is well exhibited by the views of the writer of the article upon Tenterden Steeple and the Goodwin Sands in the Nine teenth Century, which was reprinted in Try SUN of April 15.

The Goodwin Sands have existed for the sands of years. The dangers they cause to navigation have been known and dreaded as well as described by writers from the earliest days. The geologists account to them in the clearest manner. The abb flow of the waters of the Atlantic and German oceans through the shallow English change and narrow straits of Dover for untold certuries have collected the sandy soil from the coast and beds of the waters and lodge

coast and beds of the waters and lodge if them in a great bank that is barely sulmerged at high tide. It existed for again before Tenterden Church was erected.

The fiction of the diversion to build a church steeple of a fund intended to keep the said from accumulating and filling up the channed has been exploded over and over again. Find land's greatest engineers, with unlimited means at their command, have confessed their inability to arrest the natural causes which created and are daily increasing the area of the shoal, and what they cannot recould hardly have been accomplished sor centuries ago by the engineers of those days at the cost of the sum required to erect are keep in repair the steeple of a country church.

TENTH NEW JERSEY. NEW YORK, April 16.

Antihygienie Sentiment.

From the Lancet

It must be admitted that in many instances hygiene is directly opposed to sentiment

The passing of the chalice or the loving cur from mouth to mouth is instinctively regarded as a process opposed to cleanly ideas, and proceeding is and how it may easily hand o disease. But sentiment wins at every city dinner. Hygiene declines to agree with the sentiment that we must not dust an old bottle of port or claret covered with cobwebs and mould and removed from a cellar which must ontain a deposit alive with, it may be, appail ing bacteriological potentialities.

Hygiene, again, would condemn the high seasoned and oil stained meerschaum or brigpipe, but sentiment says there is no pipe like it for a cool, well flavored and pleasing smoke. besides which such a pipe has numberless associations, and the very sight of it recalls pleasant personal experiences. Hygiene dic tates the removal of all so-called dirt films and the bringing to light of an exquisitely cleaned and smooth surface whereon and the bringing to light of an exquisitely cleaned and smooth surface whereon motoacteria can find lodgment; sentiment prefers the tone and dignity of deposit and loathes a brand new stone, brick or file. Hygiene would dispense with curtains and carpets and bid us live in rooms with walls and floors polished like a well appointed dairy. To these things the sentiments of some people, at all events, naturally object.

Hygiene has long attempted to banish the open fire, but sentiment has strongly, and so far successfully, resisted this attempt. Nel ther must there be smoke in the landscape if hygiene has its full sway, whatever art or

ther must there be smoke in the landscape it by given has its full sway, whatever art or sentiment may say. We cannot be found as advocates, however faint, of the smokiness of London, but the painters and etchers or less murky cities are never tired of pointing out the sethetic possibilities of our capital with its blurred outlines and suggestive shadows. Hygiene would take away the jelly from the dietary because it is an excallent culture medium for micro-organisms, sentiment bids it stay. Instances could easily be multiplied. With hygiene there is no middle course. Its cry is sterilize, sterilize, scour, scour, but to sentiment sterilization and scouring mean often a lost joy. How, then, can the strife between sentiment and hygiene be ended? Until knowledge is absolute it is impossible to say, for much that may be demanded in the name of hygienenow may be rescinded to-morrow because our sight is defective. hygiene has its full sway, whatever art sentiment may say. We cannot be found

Notes from the Far East. The gold production of Australia in 1908 (Western Australia leading) was 3,431,921 fine ounces, agains-3,848,793 fine ounces in 1905, a decrease of 216,87 ounces. The aggregate value of the gold supput 1906 was \$82,003,357. land's 1906 production was 582,922 fine ounces (in cluded in value named but not in quantity)

May to December, 1906, was of the value of \$282, 500,000, an increase over 1905, eight months, o The Deutsche Japan Post says that a Japanese mpany has bought Kirin Bre Hongkong as a British firm, though the master

brewers have always been Germans. For years eral agency for Japan of this brewery. India's peanut crop for 1906-07 is 299,000 tons of fair to good quality. The crop area is 601,000 acres, an increase for the year of 115,500 acres,

or 23.8 per cent. Exports in 1906-07 (nine months were 958,633 hundredweight, about the average. Malaysia-that is, Java, Sumatra and the Fed importance than is usually thought. It buys canned apricots, peaches and pears almost entirely from California. Until 1903 the United States supplied three-fourths of the flour, but Australian lour has cut into that trade heavily. It is a large buyer of condensed milk from Europe, the United

States and Canada. Its agricultural implement

equirements are large. Modern mining machiners

is growing in use for tin mining.

Taxes are unique and plentiful at Dainy, Men-huria. Wholesale houses pay 75 cents and retailers \$2.50 on each \$500 of annual sales; banks pay \$6 on each \$500 of capital; money lenders, \$6 on each \$500 of capital: opium selling, 15 per cent. wholesale and 20 per cent. retail; optum saloons, 20 per cent. of revenue, and \$2.50 a pipe a month; actors, 50 cents to \$1.25 a month; first Government land, 5 cents a tsubo tsubo equal one acre) a month; second and third class land, one-half and one-fourth as much respectively; theatres, 5 per cent. daily of the revenue; bath houses, \$2.50 on \$500 of the revenue month; barbers, 50 cents; carpenters, plasterers and blacksmiths, 25 cents, and tutors of singing and dancing, each \$1 a month. A certificate of \$5 to \$10; for mooring alongside pier, 21/2 cents a ton a day: landing or embarking passengers 234 cents each (children 4 years half price, and under 4 years free); goods in weight, 5 cents a ton; in measurement, 5 cents a ton; landing charges, one-half cent for six square feet a day. and rent of warehouses and sheds, 1 cent for six square feet a day. Doubtless other taxes with be put on as fast as they can be thought of. It is fortunate that they are payable in silver. The Japanese have the knack of making everythin.

and everybody pay. The Independance Belge of Brussels gives Per-sia's total foreign trade as \$60,130,474 for 1906 fiscal year, made up of \$34,192,029 imports and \$25,938.45 exports. The total increase over 1905 was nearly \$9,000,000, about equally divided. The American share was only \$25,000 of the imports and \$14.600 of the exports. Russia predominates with \$17. 000,000 each way, followed by Great Britain with

ports. Persia buys chiefly cotton yarns, thread and tissues, sugar, tea, woollen tissues, fancy goods, petroleum, clothing, iron and manufactures of new National Bank of Persia is obliged, or forfer its charter, immediately to loan the Persian Gov-ernment \$3.333,000 at 9 per cent., the bank concession would be a perfect snap. It has priority over all offers on the same terms in regard to the mines, the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf, the co struction of roads and rallways, and will have th right to issue bank notes when the Imperial Ban Persia ceases to do so. The London Times however, says: "The Imperial Bank of Persia pos-sesses the sole privilege of Issuing bank notes in Persia for fifty years to come." Foreigners a excluded from participation in the new bank

Brainstorm of a Baseball Fan TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! After read account of the opening games and seem the familiar names once more in order I was ittle

to this I'm giad to see the bluebird and the robin back I welcome each new bud and the crocus I adot

Though these signs of spring may satisfy 'most a The surest sign I know of is the standing of the BUTLER, Pa., April 15.

A Pension That Lasted Long

formed that he was Sir Walter Scott.

From the Westminster Gazette Miss Robb, who has died in Edinburga age of 94, has been a naval pensioner for three years! She was the posthumous child Captain Robb of the Royal Navy, and was on the State pension roll at birth. event of her long life was meeting great novelist Sir Walter Scott. When Miswas a girl at an Edinburgh boarding scho was taken to a concert. Noticing an old a man with a limp standing, unable to find a sea she was cordially thanked and afterward was